AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the Specification as noted below.

1) Page 8, line 24 to page 9, line ~~13~~ 12:

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The inventors conducted assiduous studies to solve the problems discussed above, and achieved the invention when they discovered that ~~let a (mAh) be a cell capacity when~~ an organic electrolyte capacitor having a cell capacity X (mAh) in a charged state is discharged to half of a charging voltage over 1±0.25 hours, and having a full negative electrode capacity Y [[b]] (mAh) ~~be a full negative electrode capacity~~ that is a capacity when a negative electrode in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+), then, by controlling a ratio of a positive electrode active material to [[and]] a negative electrode active material to be in the range [[satisfy]] 0.05 ≤ X/Y [[a/b]] ≤ 0.3, it is possible to achieve a high-performance organic electrolyte capacitor having a small internal resistance and a small change in internal resistance during charge and discharge as well as a high power density, in which lithium ions are allowed to move with ease.

2) Page 9, line 14 to page 10, line 1:

(1) An organic electrolyte capacitor including a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and an electrolyte capable of transporting lithium ions, characterized in that: the positive electrode is able to support lithium ions and anions reversibly; the negative electrode is able to support the lithium ions reversibly; ~~and let a (mAh) be a cell capacity when~~ wherein the organic electrolyte capacitor having a cell capacity X (mAh) when in a charged state is discharged to half of a charging voltage over 1 ± 0.25 hours, and having a full negative electrode capacity Y [[b]] (mAh) ~~be a full negative electrode capacity~~ that is a capacity when the negative electrode in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+), [[then]] and wherein a ratio of a positive electrode active material to [[and]] a negative electrode active material being [[is]] controlled to be within a range ~~satisfy~~ 0.05 ≤ X/Y [[a/b]] ≤ 0.3.

11) Page 48 lines 4-11:

In the lithium ion rechargeable battery, although it depends on the electrode active materials used, it is normal that X = Y[[a = b]] (that is, X/Y[[a/b]] = 1) is almost satisfied. In other words, in the lithium ion rechargeable battery, X/Y[[a/b]] = 0.05 means that the depth of discharge is 5%, and X/Y[[a/b]] = 0.3 means that the depth of discharge is 30%. It is thought that a high output can be obtained also in the lithium ion rechargeable battery when the battery is discharged within this range.

12) Page 48, lines 12-20:

On the other hand, in this application, a capacity when the cell is discharged at a current at which the cell in the charged state is discharged to half the charging voltage over 1±0.25 hours is defined as the cell capacity X[[a]] (mAh). Hence, by controlling a ratio of the positive electrode active material and the negative electrode active material under these charged and discharged conditions, it is possible to satisfy 0.05 ≤ X/Y[[a/b]] ≤ 0.3. An organic electrolyte capacitor having a high output characteristic can be thus achieved.

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13) Page 48, lines ~~12-20:~~

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In the case of X/Y[[a/b]] < 0.05, although the output characteristic is high, the energy density is deteriorated. Also, in the case of X/Y[[a/b]] > 0.3, although a high energy density is obtained, the output characteristic is deteriorated.

14) Page 48, line 25 to page 49, line 4:

It is preferable to have lithium ions supported preliminarily on the negative electrode and/or the positive electrode, because a ratio of the positive electrode active material and the